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Cleveland's Work in Hawaii.

The warning uttered by Admiral WALKER has been more than justified by the event. The words of that honest and patriotic officer were unheeded by the Administration, because the overthrow of the republican Government at Honolulu, which Admiral WALKER sought to avert, was just what Mesers. CLEVELAND and GRESHAM desired to witness. He said that the removal of an American war ship from Honolulu would sooner or later be followed by the outbreak of a royalist conspiracy, and that, if the rebels were even temporarily successful, Mrs. Dominis would be acknowledged by the British Consul-General as the rightful ruler of the Hawaiian Islands. The prediction was verified on Jan. 6, when the par tisans of LILIUOKALANI, having received masurances that she would be recognized by England's representative as sovereign, if they could manage to occupy the palace at Honolulu but three hours, organized a conspiracy, which has resulted in the death of many persons, including the distinguished representative of pro-American sympathies, Mr. CHARLES L. CARTER, formerly annexationist Commissioner to the United States.

The blood of the victims lies on the heads of those who gave this outbreak moral incentive, and who alone made it possible. The people of this country know where to fix the responsibility. They will not regard Secretary HERBERT as other than an unwilling agent in the transaction, whose shameful purpose is now thoroughly exposed. An application of the familiar maxim, cut prodest, who would be the gainer ? will convince all candid men that as regards this bloody business in Hawaii. Messrs. CLEVELAND and GRESHAM were accessories before the fact. Having committed themselves to the assertion that the republican Government at Honolulu had no right to exist, and did not properly represent the Hawaiian people, they wished to see the assertion verified by its downfall.

They began with overtaggression, having, without the authority or knowledge of Congress, instructed Minister Willis to require Mr. Dole, the recognized executive head of a friendly power, to renounce his office in favor of Mrs. Dominis. Failing to attain their and by direct menace, and having been rapped over the knuckles by Congress for a performance tantamount to an act of war, they fell back on surreptitious machinations well calculated to further their intent, which remained unshaken by the unanimous rebuke of the American people. These one hand, Secretary GRESHAM undertook to provide the enemies of the Honolulu Government with an opportunity by a peremptory order recalling the American war ships stationed in Hawaiian waters. On the other hand, and simultaneously, to make sure that the royalist conspirators would turn the opportunity to account, President CLEVELAND gave them conclusive proofs of his persistent and ardent sympathy with their designs. We should note carefully the dates of certain acts, for they are eloquent. Last August, at the very time when Admiral WALKER was protesting against the removal of his ship from Honolulu, a protest which simply provoked a harsh repetition of the order, Mr. CLEVE-LAND was addressing in a letter the emissa ries of Mrs. Domints as "Commissioners," was arguing the justice of their cause, proclaiming himself convinced of it, and regretting that the interference of Congress had caused the miscarriage of "his plans" to further it openly and directly.

By that extraordinary letter, in which a President of the United States avowed that the interests of a sanguinary half caste had more influence upon his heart and conscience than the flat of the American Congress and people, it is obvious that he gave the Hawaiian conspirators the utmost moral support and clandestine encouragement that he could safely offer. No intelligent person can read Mr. CLEVELAND's letter to the "Commissioners" of Mrs. Dominis and couple it with the contemporaneous recall of Admiral WALKER, without perceiving that the Hawalian conspirators were made distinctly to understand that their fate lay in their own hands, and that, if they would use the occasion afforded to overthrow the Honolulu Government, Mr. CLEVELAND on his part would not fail promptly to recognize Laliuoralant. The intention of the British Consul-General to nanction by recognition even the temporary success of a royalist uprising, was suspected and foretold by Admiral WALKER, and was probably well known to our Executive; nor shall we be surprised if it turns out that Minister WILLIS had secret orders to pursue a similar course.

We can now understand why, although five months have elapsed since Admiral WALKER penned his warning, and although there has been no lack of war vessels at San Francisco, Messrs. CLEVELAND and GRESHAM have refused to heed the demand of the American people that their interests and

vessel of war at Honolulu. These men, who, to our misfortune and disgrace, exercise the powers of our Executive, were waiting for the outbreak of this royalist conspiracy. They knew it was coming, and they hoped it would succeed. No doubt they are sorely disappointed. The friends of republican government at Honolulu have proved themselves able to deal with their enemies. But who is to deal with the treacherous American officials who, by conniving at a royalist conspiracy, have dishonored the United States?

Where and What Is the Positive Assurance?

The reports emanating from the State Department can no longer be accepted with confidence by Congress or the people, so far as those reports consist of Secretary GRESH-AM's own inferences, statements, and generalizations. Either a too optimistic temperament or a tortuous habit of ratiocination has led Mr. GRESHAM repeatedly to put an unwarranted construction upon the facts and documents which he communicates to Congress by way of the White House.

We showed the other day how audacious y the real attitude of the Hawaiian Government toward the British cable project was misrepresented in Mr. CLEVELAND'S special message on the subject.

The officially published correspondence upon the Bluefields incident affords another Illustration of Mr. GRESHAM's unfortunate tendency to overstate the case and to twist comparatively unimportant circumstances into great diplomatic victories for himself and Mr. CLEVELAND.

In response to the Senate's call in December for the correspondence relating to the Bluefields affair, Mr. GRESHAM prepared a report on the subject, dated January 2. The last paragraph of GRESHAM's report contained an announcement which is postrively startling in its significance. If it be true, it is one of the most momentous announcements made by any Secretary of State at any time during the past thirty

Government the most positive assurance that she asserts no right of sovereignty or protection over the territory [the Mosquito Coast], but, on the contrary. respects the full and paramount sovereignty of the vernment of Nicaragua."

This sweeping announcement that Great Britain has suddenly abandoned the posi tion which has been one of the principal ources of controversy between American Cabinets and British Ministries ever since the BULWER-CLAYTON treaty of nearly half a century ago, is made by Secretary GRESH-AM in the blithe, off-hand manner in which he would announce that his three queens beat two pairs, or that he had no further interest in the jack-pot.

Has Great Britain given to this Govern ment "the most positive assurance" that she asserts no longer any right of sovereignty or protection over the Mosquito Coast, but, on the contrary, respects the full and paramount sovereignty of Nicaragua? If so, when and in what form were the assurances given? Who spoke for Great Britain? Where is the official record of her complete renunciation of her inveterate and persistent pretensions?

Why, if Great Britain has surrendered inconditionally to Gresham and BAYARD. the exact text of her renunciation ought to be sent to Congress printed in letters at least three inches long. The importance of the event would justify almost any amount of typographical display.

We have searched long and earnestly among the documents submitted to the Senate by Mr. GRESHAM for any direct evidence that his most sensational and most gratifying announcement of England's final acceptance of the MONROE doctrine is true. We find nothing conclusive in the officially printed correspondence relating to the Blue fields incident. What we do find is this:

On November 23,1894, Lord KIMBERLEY, in a personal interview with Mr. BAYARD, a reported to Mr. GRESHAM by Mr. BAYARD. repeated, with much emphasis, his desire that it should be understood that he had no other wish than to act in accord and with the approval of the United States in mat ters concerning political control in Central

Mr. BAYARD explained his own views concerning the formal incorporation of the Mosquito territory with Nicaragua, and Lord KIMBERLEY, still according to Mr BAYARD, "warmly seconded this view, and expressed a desire that it should be carried out." In reporting this to GRESHAM. BAYARD added that he was " satisfied Great Britain had no insidious or unstated purpose or designs in relation to Central

After this, Mr. GRESHAM heard from the Sicaraguan Minister at Washington that the British Minister to Nicaragua had sent for a British man-of-war. GRESHAM informed BAYARD of this report. Lord KIMBERLEY told Mr. BAYARD in substance that what Great Britain might do at Bluefields would e for the protection of British citizens and British rights, and "wholly apart and unconnected with the Mosquito question

or the jurisdiction of Nicaragua." BAYARD thereupon informed GRESHAM that "the purport of the statements at the Foreign Office is an emphatic denial of all reports or rumors indicating any intention or disposition on the part of the British Government to mingle in the local political struggles and disorders in Nicaragua and the province of Mosquito."

Mr. BAYARD reported to Lord KIMBERLEY on December 20 the rumor that England ntended to reinstate Chief CLARENCE, and Lord KIMBERLEY replied: "I am glad that you enabled us to contradict the reports in question, which have no foundation.'

It is Mr. GRESHAM's own fault that the country cannot accept without further evidence his announcement that England has abandoned all claim to the right of interference in Nicaragua. If she has given "positive assurance," where is it ! And what positive assurances has Mr. Gresham given to Great Britain in return?

English diplomacy has never been famous for giving much for nothing.

An Incorruptible Judge.

Honor to EDGAR M. CULLEN of the Supreme Court of New York for refusing to prostitute the process of the law to the machinations of lawlessness! Of course Judge CULLEN refused to grant a mandamus against the Brooklyn car companies, when the streets were filled with soldiers proecting cars from the outrages of the very individuals asking for the mandamus.

Men who tie up a transportation company by a strike in mass, and block attempts to open traffic by assaults on the new workmen and on the passengers, and then rush into court to get the company punished for not running as usual, don't comprehend the nature or the function of law. Law is to

the most insupportable injustice that can be conceived. Society is safe so long as magistrates like EDGAR M. CULLEN hold the bench incorruptibly against the reckless and deceitful clamor of social agitators.

The Fighting of It.

We are able by this time to study the fighting which has been going on between Japan and China, and to see how it compares with the bloody struggles known to u through the civil war. Japan has been celebrating her victories over China, and she celebrates well, since nearly all the laurels of the contest have fallen to her. Yet it has been a war singularly lacking in battles of the first class. The naval engagement off the Yalu was a really great en counter; but most of the land fights would have ranked as little more than skirmishes in our war. We read sometimes of des perate charges and stubborn defences that might seem to belong to an Antietam or Gettysburg; but the story winds up with a tally of a dozen or a hundred killed or wounded on each side.

Take, for example, Count OYAMA's campaign with the Japanese Second Army Corps. Leaving Hiroshima, he landed about forty miles north of Port Arthur, on the 24th of October, and proceeded toward that stronghold. His first battle was at Kinchow, fought by the First Brigade against perhaps 1,100 or 1,200 Chinese. The estimate of the Chinese loss was 20 or 30; that of the Japanese still less. Then followed the battle of Talien Wan. The Chinese are said to have been 3,180 strong, in six forts, mounting eighty guns, and the Japanese had two divisions present. An unofficial account gave the Japanese loss as two killed and ten wounded and the Chinese loss as fifty. OYAMA's own report makes the Japanese loss ten, and the enemy's "inconsider able." We do not underrate the strategic advantage gained at Talien Wan, for it opened the way to the great objective point of the campaign; but the fighting was triv-

ial compared with what the case called for. Port Arthur being reached, we had strik ing accounts of the three days of terrific fighting that caused it to succumb. The place had been spoken of as a sort of Gibraltar, defended by the flower of the Chinese army. On the first day came a bombardment with nearly 100 guns, and then a range of low hills was carried with a rush. On Nov. 21, according to OYAMA's official report, the right division stormed and captured a fort in its front and then carried by assault Fort Kokinsar. Mean while the left division carried a fort southeast of Hachaviso. On the third day, without respite from the arduous work, the two divisions captured "all the other forts." The victor adds that "the enemy fought bravely throughout the attacks," and closes by observing that "the number of the Japanese killed and wounded exceeds 200." Admiral CARPENTER's despatch puts the Japanese force at about 15,000 and the Chinese at about 13,000 in this affair. The Chinese loss is somewhat uncertain, the garrison escaping.

Marshal YAMAGATA's previous campaign further south, with the First Army Corps, offers similar suggestions. It was thoroughly successful, like OYAMA's; but the only combats rating much above a skirmish were at Ping Yang. One of the first battles of the war was at Kasan, in August. The Japanese credit the Chinese with a loss of "200 killed and 200 wounded," evidently round numbers, out of 2,800 engaged; but their own loss they put at 75, or, according to one account, 32 killed and 50 wounded. When Count YAMAGATA afterward arrived he fought a well-contrived pitched battle at Ping Yang, his three columns combining against the Chinese army, on Sept. 16, and completely defeating it. Gen. Nodzu gave the Japanese loss as " 11 officers and 154 men killed; 30 officers and 521 men wounded," besides 40 whose fate was unknown. At utmost the Japanese loss in this greatest land battle of he war, or " series of desperate b one account put it, was therefore 755, although strong works had to be carried. The Chinese put their loss at 6,600; but it seems that most of their army, estimated at 20, 000, threw down their arms. It is said that 14,500 unwounded prisoners were captured. The Japanese reported that of the remainder 2,000 were killed, but another account gives 2,000 killed and wounded. The Japan ese were the more numerous, perhaps 30, 000 to 34,000 strong

About six weeks later, the First Army Corps undertook the crossing of the Yalu timing itself admirably with the landing of the Second Army Corps above Port Arthur, the two movements thus cooperating. Gen. Nodzu moved his troops over without difficulty, and the advance fought the enemy estimated at 3,500, at Fushang. The Chinese loss was reported to be "over 200 killed," and the Japanese to be 20 killed and 83 wounded. This proved to be the decisive encounter, since on the march of the main army to Chen-Lien-Tching, "an important stronghold," the Chinese, reckoned at 16,000 or 20,000, fell back without

fighting. Coming to a later period we received about fortnight ago the details of a battle at Kung-Wa-Sui, which had been "fought with great obstinacy," the Japanese charges upon the strong intrenchments being repulsed with heavy loss, until reserves came up and carried all before them. The Japanese loss was reported to be 350 killed and wounded, while that of the Chinese was supposed to be 300. Finally, the Japanese say that last Thursday they repulsed 15,000 Chinese, with a loss of 900, their own being 1 killed and 40 wounded.

Now if we turn to the records of our civil war we find the Union losses at Gettysburg, according to Col. W. F. Fox, who has made a special study of this subject, to be 3,070 killed, 14,497 wounded, and 5,434 missing, making a total of 23,001; at Spottsylvania, 2,725 killed, 13,416 wounded, and 2,258 missing; at the Wilderness, 2,246 killed, 12,037 wounded, and 3,383 missing; at Antietam, not including South Mountain, 2,108 killed, 9,549 wounded, and 753 missing; at Chancellorsville, 1,606 killed, 9,762 wounded, and 5,919 missing; Seven Days' Battle, 1,734 killed, 8,062 wounded, and 6.053 missing: at Chickamauga, 1,656 killed. 9,749 wounded, and 4,774 missing; at Cold Harbor, 1,844 killed, 9,077 wounded, and 1,816 missing; at Fredericksburg, 1,284 killed, 9,600 wounded, and 1,769 missing; at the Second Manassas, with other operations, 1,747 killed, 8,452 wounded, and 4,263 missing; at Shiloh, 1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded, and 2,885 missing; at Murfreesboro, 1,780 killed, 7,802 wounded, and 3,717 missing; at the assaults of June 15 to 19 on Petersburg, 1,688 killed, 8,513 wounded, and 1,185 missing.

The tremendous aggregates in these actions must be increased by the Confederate losses, in order to show the true desperation of the fighting. Here we find Shiloh with 1,728 killed, 8,018 wounded, and 959 missing; Second Manassas, &c., 1,481 sympathics should be represented by a give justice; but their use of it would be killed, 7,627 wounded, and 89 missing; the

Antietam campaign, 1,886 killed, 9,348 Democrats we hope, but when the jays are wounded, and 1,867 missing; Murfreesboro, 1,294 killed, 7,945 wounded, and 1,027 missing; the Seven Days' Battle, 3,478 killed, 16,261 wounded, and 875 missing; Chancellorsville, 1,665 killed, 9,081 wounded, and 2,018 missing; Gettysburg, 2,592 killed, 12,706 wounded, and 5,150 missing; Chickamauga, 2,812 killed, 14,674 wounded, and 1,468 missing; Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, 1,341 killed and 7,500 wounded. In these Confederate reckonings the wounded include also the mortally wounded, making the death roll still higher.

From these battles we might go on to others, only less tremendous; and indeed there were 112 battles in our four years' war, in which one side or the other lost over 500 in killed and wounded alone. Some of the minor battles were most deadly in their intensity. Such are comparisons with the half year of hostilities in Corea.

It is true that the battles here cited from our annals were fought with far greater forces on each side than those of the Corean war; but in any case there is no comparison for desperation and bloodiness in the average fighting. Col. Fox gives a list of twelve Union regiments that in single battles had from 50 to 80 per cent. killed or wounded, and of over sixty regiments that lost that percentage by adding the missing in cases where the latter were also "mostly, if not all, killed or wounded." The Fifteenth New Jersey took 432 officers and men into action at Spottsylvania, of whom 116 were killed or died of their wounds. The Twenty fifth Massachusetts lost 53 killed, 139 wounded, and 28 missing at Cold Harbor, out of 310 reported for duty that morning. Other instances could be cited both on the Union and the Confederate side.

On the other hand, the latest statement is that up to Dec. 6, which includes Ping Yang, the Japanese army had in all only lost 350 men killed in battle and 430 by disease. Mr. KIRKLEY, the well-known statistician, puts the Union deaths from battle during the four years of the civil war at 67,058 in action and 43,012 from wounds, a total of 110.070.

To make closer parallels in the forces engaged, we find the Second Corps losing at Antietam 883 killed, 3,859 wounded, and 396 missing, out of 15,000 effectives; at Gettysburg, 796 killed, 3,816 wounded, and 368 missing, out of about 13,000 present for duty and 10,500 engaged. The Fifth Corps, with 25,695 present for duty, lost 487 killed, 2.817 wounded, and 1,828 missing at the Wilderness, and then, within a week, at Spottsylvania, 657 killed, 8,448 wounded, and 375 missing. The Sixth Corps lost, out of 24,163 present for duty and equipped, 719 killed, 3,860 wounded, and 656 missing at the Wilderness, and 688 killed, 2,820 wounded, and 534 missing at Spottsylvania.

When we consider the populations Japan and China, especially the latter, the armies put into the field seem small, even allowing for the lack of railroads in China and for the transportation by water needed by Japan. The latter, however, must be credited with furnishing all the troops she requires for her purposes, and also with fighting hard enough always to beat the Chinese; but it is seen how the resulting battles in severity of fighting fall far short of the great shocks of arms in our civil war.

An Insulting Appeal for Charity,

The field of charity has no fences. It is boundless, and will admit all the money that can be thrown into it. Charity tries the thoughts and the ingenuity of a great many rich people, who seek to help human failures and misfortunes. If people had more to give, there would still be ample opportunity for greater expenditure than marks the present time, so actively and energetically charitable. It is upon this humane and generous spirit that the Knights of Labor in Brooklyn, who are running the trolley strike, have sought to impose through an appeal that is fairly soaked with falsehoods.

acted as law-abiding citizens; we have refrained from violence." says this shameless wheedle. Yet at that very moment the streets of Brooklyn were lined with the entire police force and with militia of the State to protect the street cars, their passengers and operators, from being stopped and assaulted. Then the strikers go on to insult other citizens not engaged in the strike. They call the men "imported from other cities of the Union" to run the Brooklyn cars in the place of the strikers who have refused to run them, "the scum and driftwood of humanity." Members of District Assembly 75 are "honest citizens' whom the railroad companies have "contaminated with the tramps and outcasts."

What self-respecting American joins District Assembly 75 of Brooklyn in calling men out of work "the outcasts of society" What are MARTIN J. CONNELLY, the Master Workman, and his four associates in signing this request for money, that they can thus spit in the face of every man who comes seeking work, which they have refused to do?

When the trolley men deliberately put themselves into the condition of asking charity, they were their own masters. An ppeal for money to help them carry on their deviliah determination to keep other men from working in their places, and to maintain a situation in which the people of Brooklyn have their street cars stopped, and the men and money of Brooklyn and of the State of New York are called on to preserve the elementary rules of order and public convenience, is a gross abuse of the charitable impulse. The denunciation of nonstrikers seeking work as "outcasts" is an inadmissible outrage.

Neither sympathy nor toleration can be given to those who would play football with the sacred principle of equal rights.

The Perfect Work of Reform.

The Republican majority in the Legisla ture have the power to say what shall be the details of police management in this town, and they will naturally try to exercise that power for the benefit of the Republican cause. Subject to that benefit, the interest of the people of New York may be considered. The LEXOW committee has been kind enough to make certain recommendations looking toward a Republican government of this town. The main sensational facts disclosed by the so-called LEXOW committee relate to the police. The report of the LEXOW committee as to the changes to be made in the police in order to raise that body the reform standard is an important document. It is received, to be sure, by the Parkhurstians and the Reformers and the Everlasting Mugwumps and the German-American Earnest Thinkers, with displeasure. It is the nature of re formers to expect too much and to muddy their souls with suspicion. For our part, we wish to look with benevolence upon the recommendations of the Hon. CLABENCE LEXOW and his friends, and their honest rural tutor, as to the police and every other department of this town. We are good

uppermost it is our duty to recognize the good intentions of the jays. Many frivolous things have been said about this report. Let us be just to the changes suggested in it for the reorganization of the police.

First, most important, and to our mind most necessary, is the change of title allotted to Reorganizer BYRNES. He is not to be the Superintendent any longer. It was a tiresome title. He did not and perhaps could not superintend. He is now to called the Chief of Police, a good, plain old office. Skowhegan, Utlca, Agawam, honor the masters of their public order with no nobler name. But Chief of Police BYRNES is to have important powers. He can transfer men from the Tenderloin to Kings bridge. He can suspend police officers for ten days without pay. If an officer has blackmailed somebody or assaulted somebody, two or three days' suspension will please the public. Still, ten days may not be enough to please a Chief who finds an in judicious activity in a policeman in Wall street, let us say. We consider the provision extremely judicious from a Repub-

lican point of view. Besides, the Chief is to have the power of granting five days' leave of absence. What more is necessary to reorganize the police? And the Chief of Police is to have an Assistant Chief of Police. This will be a great help to a conscientious Chief like Mr. BYRNES. To make the latter happier, there are to be six Inspectors instead of four. This will raise the proportion of evil seen from 4 to 6, and will make the duties of Chief BYRNES practically more difficult, but technically more easy.

The LEXOW committee has ideas, however, beyond the limited span that we have indicated. There is to be a bi-partisan Board, as at present, but it is to be composed of truly good men. Possibly the present excellent but somewhat flabby Board will be considered truly good after it resigns, so that it can be reappointed.

As we understand the recommendations of the Lexow committee, the Chief of Police is to have responsibility without power, and the Police Board, or whatever it is to be called, is to have neither power nor responsibility. This seems to be an excellent method, from a reform point of view.

Doctrine of the modern peace disturbers man shall not work except by our consent and no man shall make money.

Section 56 of the iniquitous and uncon stitutional income tax provides that it shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age, having ar income of more than \$3,500 for the taxable year, o make and render a list or return on or before the day provided by law, to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which they reside, of the amount of "their income, gains, and profits," even though the latter do not amount to the sum of \$4,000, at which point the tax of two per cent, upon income begins. One of the Collectors of Internal Revenue in this town has been sending out blanks to various persons, informing them that their returns must be in on or before the 31st of March (March 31 falls on Sunday this year), in compliance with Treasury regulations. The man or woman, therefore, of "lawful age" who has an income of \$3,500 must make a report which must be verified by oath or affirmation of the party rendering it, whereas the person whose income is \$3,400 is not by law obliged to make any such return, much less to pay any tax.

When before in the history of the American Government was there such discrimination shown? Was there ever before anything like it? Not one law for all, but three laws; one for those earning \$4,000 or over, one for those earning between \$3,500 and \$4,000, and one for those earning less than \$3,500.

That distinguished rabbi, Dr. KRAUSKOPF. has entered a protest against "fantastical business in religion." He says that a pulpit should not be turned into a stage, or occupied by a mountebank, or fitted out with the paraphernalia of a variety show. The pulpit mountebanks may amuse the pews, but they drive re ligion from the sanctuary. The rabbl grows wrathful as he lashes those preachers who desecrate the places erected for Divine worship. "I cannot speak too scathingly," he exclaims, "of "We have not appealed to force; we have the farcical, or, rather, the tragical, profanation of the pulpit."

This protest of Rabbi KRAUSKOPF is as timely as it is severe, and it ought to be taken to heart by the men toward whom it is directed. We in fer from his remarks that, when he made it, he had in mind some of the rabbis of his own faith

as well as some of the ministers of churches. The protesting rabbi uttered one sentence which we are not prepared to back up: "Of all irreverent people, the Americans are probably the most irreverent." We think, indeed, that this charge is unjustifiable. We are sure that, in the great majority of our churches, he will find that there is no lack of reverence among the worshippers during Divine service. The Americans are apt to be rational, or even critical in religious matters, but not irreverent. It is true that the pulpit mountebanks, whom the rabbi condemns, like to hear laughter or applause, while they are foolishly preaching; but there are so few of them that it is unfair to present them as specimens of the clergy. We think that the religious people of New York are not less reverent than those of Paris or London or any other great city.

A number of our very worthy and very re spectable fellow citizens, many of them members of the Chamber of Commerce, began s movement about a year ago for an underground rapid transit road to be built by the city. They formed their campaign, got the Legislature to pass the bill they wanted, declared that the road would cost fifty million dollars, and then had a grand hearing before the public in the Novem ber election, and the voters voted as they saked them to vote and decided that the road should be built. It has since been revealed that these worthy reformers had never had an estimate made of the cost of the job they proposed; and that it cannot possibly be done for the price at which it was commended to the public; and so the Commissioners intrusted with the enterprise which the people supposed had been fully studied and decided on, are now solemnly equipping themselves with knowledge through public hearings.

Isn't this the reduction of public business to absurdity, not to say humbug?

The Governors of Virginia and West Virinia, following the formula of the Governors of North and South Carolina on a notable occasion, are again engressed in official correspondence over the settlement, so called, of the "Virginia debt." When the State of West Virginia, made up of western counties of the Old Dominion, most of them favorable to the Union cause, withdrew in 1862 to establish a separate State, t was agreed that they should take upon themselves "an equitable proportion" of the then existing debt of the old State of Virginia. The Constitution of West Virginia, as ratified in 1863, recognized that obligation. More than thirty years have since elapsed, but it has been found impossible to agree, with definiteness, upon the adjustment of the amount of debt between the two States. The result is that various unsuccessful efforts to adjust the matter have been made from time to time. The controversy over the State debt of Virginia led to the establishment of the Readjuster party, which at ts Convention in Richmond on Feb. 23, 1879, declared, among other matters: "That Virginia fully recognizes her just liability for

her fair proportion of the public debt contracted in-fore her territory was divided.

"That Virginia can never recognize liability for that portion of the debt which should attach to West

Some years later (in 1882) the Commonwealth of Virginia issued certificates in payment of its

should be collectible when thereafter "a settlement abould be made between the States of Virginia and West Virginia." has since been made, and the present correspondence between the two Governors is to secure such a settlement. West Virginia has substantially no debt, whereas the debt of Vir ginia amounts to \$34,000,000, which beats all other States, Tennessee being second.

Away we go. The last torpedo boat tested in Great Britain, the Boxer, 200 feet long, 19 feet beam, and drawing 7 feet 2 inches, showed a mean speed for six trial miles, with and against the tide, of 29.314 knots per hour. In the presence of such possibilities no slow coach need imagine that we shall long rest content to cross the ocean at the 2216 rate of the Lucania. When the twin-screw bont was first talked of, old-fashioned engineers shook their heads, saying that the friction added by the second engine would overbalance the gain in power and the plan would fail. Two screws and engines, however, proved to be more economical in power than one screw, and Bre'r CRAMP's three-screwed Columbia and Minneapolls show greater econ omy also than the two screws. Ships of 1,000 feet or less and three screws and a steady speed of twenty-five knots per hour are almost due

Do we detect a weakness in the moral foundations of Mayor Schieren?

It is worth something in England to b a cricketer of renown. The Court Circular is highly pleased with the royal appointment of Lord Sandhunst to the Governorship of Bom-bay, and, in describing his qualifications for the office, it mentions the fact that he is one of the greatest living experts at the game of cricket. There are few men who have done more than his lordship for the advancement of cricket." "He is the darling of Kent." "His appointment will be cause of rejoicing to cricketers everywhere." Lord SANDHURST is also Lord in Waiting to the Queen. His lordship will doubtless give the officers of the Bombay garrison some lessons in both single and double wicket.

We do not know that any politician in this country has been aided in his ambition by his skill at the great American national game of baseball, Mr. CLEVELAND, for example, who has been twice elected to the Presidency, never won any distinction as a player of the game. We do not know that there is a member of the Senate or the House who has been a baseball champlon. Among our Ambassadors, Governors, and Mayors there is not a batsman of eminence. Yet baseball is as popular here as cricket is in Eng land, and the great masters of it are national characters. One might think that the popularity thus acquired would be helpful in politics, more especially as the qualifications of a bas ball player bear a close resemblance to those of

Not Senator Guy's Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am somewhat surprised to find myself called to task this morning in the editorial columns of your usually accurate paper, for having introduced in the State Senate a bill reducing the price of gas in Kings county. Will you permit say that I have never introduced such a bill, nor contemplated doing so. I know nothing about the conditions of gas supply and consumption in that county, and am willing to leave the regulation of its affairs to its chosen represents

The only bill I have introduced touching the price of gas is one which provides that the rate should be uniform throughout New York city, to wit, the present rate, \$1.25 per thousand feet, so that the people of the now populous annexed district may enjoy the same privileges as other

This bill I am willing to stand sponsor for. It as introduced by me in good faith, is just and fair, and I shall do all in my power to secure its enactment.

I think you will do me the justice to say that in my case the "art of milking corporations" is not even a lost art; it is one I have neve learned. Very truly yours,

CHARLES L. GUY. 2 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1895. Our fire Department.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a recent ssue of the New York Fireman's Herald, supposed to be an official organ of fire companie throughout the United States, the Commis sioners of the New York Fire Department were cored (as was also the law designed to protect Union veteran soldiers) for appointing as Bat talion Chiefs men who had not passed as good an examination before the Civil Service Board as Foreman Henry W. McAdams of Hook and says: "Capt, McAdams has been a member of the department for twenty-one years, &c." I do not by any means desire to belittle the meritorious service of Capt. McAdams, but why is the Fire man's Herald so unjust to those men who were appointed? For instance, let us look at the records of the new Battalion Chiefs as regards fire service. Chief William Shaw was appointed to the department Oct. 2, 1865; was made foreman May 1, 1869. Chief John Castles was appointed May 1, 1869. Chief John Castles was appointed to the department July 27, 1866; was made foreman July 15, 1869. Chief John Weish was appointed to the department Oct. 11, 1865; was made foreman June 10, 1873. As against this, Foreman Henry McAdams was appointed to the department Sept. 18, 1874, and was made foreman May 23, 1883. Thus it will be seen that all three of the newly appointed Chiefs were foremen in the department before Henry W. McAdams was a member of it. Another thought: How does the Firman's Herald know that the percentages of the newly appointed Chiefs were How does the Furnita a Herdia know that the percentages of the newly appointed Chiefs were not the highest? We have seen no published report of the appointees' percentages, and presumably they are in the lead. I trust you will publish this in justice to the new Chiefs, who have had a long and honorable record in the department, and against whom, as firemen, nothing can be said.

ing can be said.
ONE WHO LOVES THE DEPARTMENT.

The Sun as a Present and Guide. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

Jersey City Herald of recent date recom THE SUN as the most suitable periodical for a father to present to his 18-year-old son.

I do not think this idea is original with the Herald. About two years ago a young man called on his father at Washington, and an

ounced that he had graduated from college. His professor, however, had advised him to con tinue the reading of American history, and suggested that he ask his father what works ne should read. "My boy," said the father, "read the editorial page of The Sun. There you will find all the American history a boy should know." "I was recently asked by a friend," said this gentleman, "what I considered the most appropriate Christmas present a parent could give a son, and I answered The Sun."

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.

T. J. M.

THE PITY OF CLEVELAND.

An Administration of Fatiure The Man and His Shortcomings Discussed by "As Uncompromising Democrat."

There is something fairly stupefying in the con pleteness of Grover Cloveland's failure thus far in his second administration. Possibly it is because so much was promised, so much expected, that the country now regards the speciacle at Washington with almost comic despair. With half his term not yet ended, with a Congress in sympathy turned out. and an immense hostile majority in both branches of Congress, Grover Cleveland confesses his impotent by calling on his adversary, Hill. Two years ago (frover Cleveland was taken partly on

his own word, but more on the assurances of the re form junta as the only man in the Union capable of dealing with the immense problems imperiiing the welfare of the republic. Yet on every vital question he has shown weakness, irresolution, income From the day of his inauguration, when he filled the great offices of the State with perfervid amateurs, un-til to-day, when he confesses his inadequacy by calling on Senator Hill for help, he has belied the expe tations of the country. His first great task—real revenue reform—is left worse than undone. The finances have nover been in such basardous shape. Public confollows in men and measures is destroyed. Not a single set of Cleveland's second Administration ful-flis the hopes lavished on his election. The bemo-cratic majority is stamed for the failure of remedial terislation, but, since the Executive is in all admit trations looked to in the guidance and even conduct of legulation, Grover Cleveland is really the responsible agent in existing distresses.

instead of trifling with a bad cold, use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will loosen the palegm, and the inflammation, and certainty awe year lungs and throat much dangerous wear and tear.—does.

Last week will probably be quoted as the gay. est of the winter, unless the pace accelerates toward the close of February, when the end of all things will be at hand, and the rich and idle will be seen flying east, west, north, and south to escape the rigors of March and the unwelcome ansterities of Lent. Notwithstanding that two big balls preceded it. Thursday night was the fullest and brightest, and those who had the long pilgrimage to make to Mrs. Gerry's and Miss Callender's found the drive rather an amusement than a bore. Carriages were dash. ing hither and thither, and electric lights flashed brough the open windows upon fair women wrapped in veivet and ermine, whose jewelled eads defied electricity to eclipse their sparkling brilliancy. Yellow and red awnings were stretched at short intervals along the line of Fifth avenue, and the sounds of revelry proclaimed that dinners and dances were going on within. Clubs and restaurants blazed with

WHAT IN GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Cinderella dance. Commodore Gerry's stately mansion was so brilliant that the Metropolitan Club looke; almost gloomy beside it, and, surprising to relate, the streets were sufficiently free from obstrucions to prevent the journey from being one of torturing jolts and incessant oscillations. Music overs would probably have gone all the same to Miss Callender's and Miss De Forest's had a blizzard been raging, so popular are their receptions and so rich the treat that these most kind hoptesses prepare for their friends. Still, it would not have been as pleasant or exhibitanting as a rapid drive over the stones under a clear sky and in the dry, frosty atmosphere.

light. Sherry's rooms were illuminated for the

Miss Callender and Miss De Forest have to a certain extent divided their visiting list this year in order to give more space and a more comfortable enjoyment of the music at each Thursday night, but the beautiful white staircase was filled with gay gowns worn by pretty women, and there were many unable to get a seat. Diamonds were plentiful, however, worn especially by those who had Mrs. Gerry's dance in prospect at a later hour. Mrs. Morton, in red velvet, almost outshone Mrs. Astor.

Mrs. Astor's jewels were pearls, nearly as large as pigeon eggs, each one set in a cluster of fiamonds, and worn on black velvet around her throat, and below them fell innumerable rows of Cleopatra's famous tewels. The great bow of diamonds, with tewelled tassels, that covered the front of the corsage, relieved the deadness of the pearls, and was very beautiful. Mrs. J. J. Astor sat near her mother-in-law, and was, as usual, the observed and admired of all. Mrs. George De Forest in white with a profusion of diamonds, Mrs. William Jay in pale blue, Miss Mabel Jones in white chiffon and eatin, and Miss Alice Wilmerding in yellow satin, were noticeable in the throng.

All the youngest and smartest of Miss Callender's and Miss De Forest's guests drove imme diately to Mrs. Gerry's, where a small but very effective cotillon was danced in the picture gallery. The decorations of this superb apartment, with its paintings, gilding, and works of art, are unequalled, and served as a handsome setting for the flying figures, in jewels and brocades, who formed the cotillon. A great many dowagers and elderly men came from Mrs. Morris K. Jesup's, where Dean Hole of Rochester had been entertaining the Thursday Evening Club, and made a background to the picture.

The Patriarchs' ball and the first of the Tuesday evening dances at Sherry's were all that the men and women who had spent and been spent for their success could have hoped for or desired. There were many distinguished for eigners at the Patriarche' and many handsome Americans, and if the dowagers did not wear diamonds enough to make the rooms brilliant, and the débutantes were a little overwhelmed by the dignity of the occasion, it must have been because the Patriarchs themselves did not come boldly to the front and make themselves as important and agreeable as patriarchal guests an and should do. The Tuesday evening dances and the ladies' assemblies have the advantage of being controlled and directed by women, and the Reception Committee, when it consists of ladies as handsome and as gorgeously gowned and jewelled as Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. selin, and Mrs. J. J. Astor, standing in the soft light of lamps in a bower of palms and flowers. s an immense factor in the success of a dancing party. Then Elisha Dyer, Jr., is a power in a m when he lays himself out to lead a graceful, gental, and enjoyable cotillon, one where people dance because they love it, and follow him in his paths of pleasantness in whatsoever mazes he may choose to entangle them.

Wednesday was distinguished mainly for a steady downpour, which, however, did not in terfere with Miss Frelinghuysen's tea for her fair young niece, Miss Bessle Davis, daughter of Judge John Davis of Washington, who has no only a most expressive and sensitive face, but the gentle, retiring manner that belongs to maidens brought up abroad. Among the cluster of young girls surrounding Miss Davis was Miss Adèle Sloane, whose engagement to young Burden has been recently announced. The prospect of happiness for this young couple is as well assured as any marriage arrangement can be in this restless, changing age. Both young, with tastes and pursuits in common, of one nationality, and with parents and friends smiling approval on every side, there seems nothing in the future to be desired that they may not reasonably hope to attain.

The evening hours, after many sumptuous dinners had been discussed, were divided between Miss Sibyl Sanderson at the Metropolitan Opera House and "Madame Sans-Gène" at the Broadway Theatre. Miss Sanderson had the advantage on her first appearance of not having been induly advertised, and the audience, therefore, suffered no disappointment. On the contrary, hey were rather startled at her beauty, grace, Parisian chic, and dramatic ability. As for her voice, it could hardly be judged by once hearing.

Sardou's play of "Madame Sans-Gène" drew large society andience to the Broadway Theatre on a night when there was nothing else to do. The celebrated Réjane not being here to take her part in the title rôle, Miss Kidder took her place, and succeeded in absorbing the attention of her audience

The prospectus recently circulated of winter sports in Ottawa has set all the world longing to start immediately for the Dominion's seat of government. Several parties have been made up to leave on Monday or Tuesday, among then Mr. George Gould's, who takes Mrs. and Miss Gould, Miss Kittle Cameron, and Count Castellane in a special car. Lord Ava is expected to meet them in Canada, and the party will be, no

doubt, a jolly one. English society journals continue to affirm that the Duchess of Marlborough and Lard William Beresford are to be married in February. No one here seems able or willing to deny or confirm the report, but the probabilities are strongly in favor of its truth.

Upon the death of Lord Randolph Churchill which is hourly expected, another young and handsome American widow will wear her weed for a titled English husband. Lady Randolph is as young and handsome as either of the two widowed duchesses, and, in spite of all that has been written to the contrary, was born in this country and lived here until she was 12 years old.

The funeral of James Kearney Warren, which took place on Wednesday last in Trinity Church, brought together a large concourse of prominent men and women to pay the last tribute to one who was justly respected and beloved. The services were conducted according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church, and Bishops Potter and Donne, as well as Drs. Dix and Douglass, as sisted at the ceremonial. Although a figure storm was raging, there was a large attendance of Wall street men, bankers and brokers, which had pleasant memories of Mr. Warren when he was in business in this city. Among them were J. Pierpont Morgan and Morris b mirals Upshur and Franklin, and Edward -Phelps, late Minister to England, who acted as pail bearers. Mr. Warren was a man of the strictest uprightness and integrity, and of noet kindly, genial nature. He and his wife had hosts of friends, and both in Washington and New York their house has been noted for